

The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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OF THE

Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the body politic which we conceive to be their right, guidance, encouragement, and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these times.

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Our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times, and under all circumstances." We advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit it. We are strenuous of allaying animosities, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all nations. We shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kind forbearance, where malignity reigns, and seek for peace and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in aims and objects, we shall conserve our interests, elevate our noble race to an enviable position among the States, by the development of their unlimited resources, and secure the benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

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EDUCATION.

We will sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing a common school system, and urge upon the State the duty of the education of all classes. We know that the Democratic party need to argue that to educate the negro was to set him free, and that to deprive him of all the advantages necessary to enable him to acquire an education was to perpetuate his enslavement. Their argument against educating the poor whites was that the negro more directly associated with the poor whites than with that class who controlled the destinies of slavery. Why, sir, so fearful were they that the negro would become educated, either through his own efforts or by the aid of some poor white person, they enacted laws prohibiting him from being educated even by his own master; and if a poor white person was caught teach-

FINAL.

Our generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to make our paper, from an ephemeral and temporary existence, and maintain it upon a basis, that if we are "commanded," we shall at all times "deserve" success.

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EDUCATION.

Speech of Honorable Josiah T. Walls,
OF FLORIDA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
(February 3, 1872.)

Mr. Speaker, my remarks will be principally directed as in answer to the remarks made by the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. McIntyre] who it appears was in opposition to the bill establishing a national educational fund, as proposed by the Committee on Education and Labor.

The gentleman from Georgia, in his effort in opposition to this bill, said that it was objectionable because it interfered with State rights. I quote him:

"The details of the original bill are objectionable, and ought to be objectionable to every man who feels any interest in the State government."

He then proceeded to tell us why the bill is objectionable. I again quote him:

"Why do I say so? Simply from the fact that by the Constitution of the United States the powers of legislation have been distributed. How distributed? All those which the people of the country desired the Congress of the United States to exercise have been ascertained and defined by the terms of the Constitution, while all those powers which the people desired should be prohibited to the States have also been defined and set forth in the same instrument. By the Constitution, all those powers which have not been delegated to the Congress of the United States, are reserved to the States themselves. Now, sir, since the organization of the General Government, under which we are legislating to-day, it has always been understood that the power of regulating the common schools belonged exclusively to the States; and I am unwilling that Congress should take from the States any of their reserved rights. The provisions of the pending bill seek to vest the entire control of this fund in the General Government without regard to the will of the respective States."

If we did not understand those who keep up this great clamor for State Rights, we might be constrained to believe as the gentleman from Georgia, that no one had any interest in their respective State governments but those who duly warn us against the infringements upon the rights of the States. But we understand them. We know what the cry about State rights means, and more especially when we hear it produced as an argument against the establishment of a fund for the education of the people.

Judging from the past, I must confess that I am somewhat suspicious of such rights, knowing, as I do, that the Democratic party in Georgia, as well as in all of the other Southern States, have been opposed to the education of the negro and poor white children. And I can, without doing that party any wrong, safely and truthfully state that the Democratic party to-day in Georgia, as well as in Florida, are opposed to the education of all classes. We know that the Democratic party need to argue that to educate the negro was to set him free, and that to deprive him of all the advantages necessary to enable him to acquire an education was to perpetuate his enslavement. Their argument against educating the poor whites was that the negro more directly associated with the poor whites than with that class who controlled the destinies of slavery. Why, sir, so fearful were they that the negro would become educated, either through his own efforts or by the aid of some poor white person, they enacted laws prohibiting him from being educated even by his own master; and if a poor white person was caught teach-

ing a negro, he was whipped, or in some States sold, or compelled to leave the State; and if by chance a negro did learn to read, and it was found out, he was whipped every time he was caught with a book, and as many times between as his master pleased. We must remember that this State of affairs existed only about six years ago, and this being the case, is it unreasonable for us to suppose that the Democratic party of Georgia is opposed to the negro being included in the bill that proposes to establish an educational fund, and his being educated out of the public money? I think not.

The gentleman from Georgia also tells us that he is in favor of seeing the schools of the country promoted, and we believe he is, but he wishes to promote them under the old system, which has so far been a failure in the South, and every fair-minded and unprejudiced man will admit it.

Mr. McIntyre—I should like to make a correction there. It would seem that he seeks to produce the impression upon the House that I am opposed to education, which, of course, I am not.

Mr. Walls.—The gentleman will be answered in the course of my remarks. I must ask him not to interrupt me now, as I did not interrupt him when he addressed the House.

The gentleman informs us also that the Georgia Legislature has within the last twenty days appropriated \$300,000 for the purposes of education, and that the educational system is not confined to the whites alone. He says that—

"Within the last twenty days the Legislature of Georgia has appropriated \$300,000 for the purpose of education; and that educational system is not confined to the whites alone."

He then informs us that the "colored people of his State are entitled under the law to the same rights that the whites will enjoy." Mark his words—entitled to the same rights that the whites will enjoy. This, Mr. Speaker, is very true; but will the colored people have an opportunity, or be permitted to enjoy the same rights the whites enjoy? This is the question. The echo of the past answers not while the Ku-Klux Democracy are permitted to burn the school-houses and churches belonging to the colored people of Georgia; not while they shut the doors of the school-houses against the colored children, will the colored people of Georgia enjoy the same educational advantages that the whites enjoy.

We find that in July, 1783, the Georgia Legislature appropriated one thousand acres of land to each county for the support of free schools. In 1784 the General Assembly appropriated forty thousand acres of land for the endowment of a college or university. In 1792 an act was passed by the Legislature appropriating one thousand acres of land for the endowment of each of the county academies; \$250,000 were appropriated in 1817 for the support of poor schools. Now, sir, we see that the Georgia Legislature prior to 1868 appropriated thousands of acres of land for the support of colleges, county academies, and free schools, but did Georgia have a free school system in operation prior to 1870?

Again, we see that the Georgia Legislature appropriated \$250,000 for the support of what they called "poor schools." If this appropriation was applied to the establishment of schools, did the poor white and colored children get an equal benefit of it? We are informed by Colonel J. R. Lewis that Georgia had indeed a very "poor school" system prior to 1870, and no free schools in operation at all; Savannah and Columbus were the only places where they had any schools worthy of the name. I now quote from the report of the Commissioner of Education, who says:

"The latest communication to this office, from a leading educator in

Georgia, gives an encouraging account of the prospect that an excellent school law will soon go into operation in that State, which has just passed the Legislature. At present Savannah and Columbus are the only cities in the State that have school systems worthy of the name."

The gentleman from Georgia also calls our attention to what he thinks of the patriotism existing in Georgia. He says:

"I feel safe in expressing my belief that there is intelligence and patriotism enough in the State of Georgia to-day to manage its proportion of this fund properly if it is turned over to the State."

I suppose he refers to that patriotism existing among the colored people, or that which the whites have inculcated since May, 1865. Now, Mr. Speaker, if we judge of the patriotism existing among the Democratic party in Georgia to-day from the course that party has pursued in that State relative to free schools and the education of the negro, our conclusion will be that Georgia is not opposed to free schools, and the education of the negro and poor white children, as heretofore.

It is useless to talk about patriotism existing in those States in connection with free schools under Democratic system, and in connection with those who now and always have believed that it was wrong to educate the negro, and that such offenses should be punishable by death or the lash. Away with the patriotism that advocates and prefers ignorance to intelligence!

Let us look into the patriotism of Florida's sister State, Georgia. My State has been very retrogressive in connection with free schools, but she is still ahead of Georgia in this respect. I am indeed sorry I cannot say as much for the patriotism of the Democratic party of my State as the gentleman has about Georgia, when I know that in 1845 the General Government donated to Florida, while under Democratic rule, 908,503 acres of the public domain of that State for common-school purposes. And what did they do with it? Why, sir, they enacted a common-school law which did not mean anything, which was enacted only to obtain the possession of the lands donated. In this same law they created a common-school fund, and under the operation of this bogus law they obtained fraudulent possession of the lands, sold them, and applied the proceeds to everything else except that for which they were donated. Is this the kind of patriotism to which the gentleman, alluded in his remarks? I am in favor, Mr. Speaker, of not only this bill, but of a national system of education, because I believe that the national Government is the guardian of the liberties of all its subjects. And having within a few years incorporated into the body politic a class of uneducated people, the majority of whom, I am sorry to say, are colored, the question for solution and the problems to be solved, then, are: can these people protect their liberties without education; and can they be educated under the present condition of society in the States where they were when freed?

Can this be done without the aid, assistance, and supervision of the General Government? No, sir, it cannot. Were it not that the prejudice of slavery is so prevalent among the former slaveholder against the education of the negro, it would be superficial to say that the negro could not protect his educational interests, or could not be educated without the establishment of a national system of education. This prejudice is attributable to the fact that they were compelled to keep the negro in ignorance in order to hold him in slavery; and with the advantages of education and enlightenment they were enabled to keep their slaves successfully in bondage; for we know that the advantages of education are great.

We are told that the Persians were kept for ages in slavery from the power of intellect alone. Education constitutes the apprenticeship of those who are afterward to take a place in the order of our civilized and progressive nation. Education tends to increase the dignity and self-respect of a people, tends to increase their fitness for society and important stations of trust, tends to elevate and consequently carries with it a great moral responsibility. This is why the Democratic party in the South so bitterly oppose the education of all classes. They know that no educated people can be enslaved. They know that no educated people can be robbed of their labor. They well know that no educated people can be kept in a helpless and degraded condition, but will arise with a united voice and assert their manhood. Hence, to educate the negro in the South would be to lift him to a state of civilization and enlightenment that would enable him not only to maintain and defend his liberties, but to better acquit himself as an honorable and upright citizen, and prove himself more worthy of the rights conferred upon him. This, then, being the result of educating the negro, I cannot believe that the Democracy of Georgia, or any other State manifests this patriotism or has taken this sudden departure. They know the negro is loyal, and while their present educational institutions are fosterers of disloyalty and nurseries of enmity and hatred toward the Government and loyal blacks and whites, I cannot hope to ever see the Democratic party endowed with sufficient patriotism and justice to lend their energies and support in favor of the education and elevation of my people. While the Democratic party adhere to the ideas and principles that they have now it would be against their interests to educate the negro; not only against their interests, but entirely inconsistent with their faith. Can we then suppose that these firm adherents to slavery and State rights are willing to educate the negro and loyal whites, who are opposed to their principles, and thereby enable them to wield the controlling power of the South? No, sir, I should think not. They are more consistent and patriotic toward the principles of the lost cause than this. Let us not mistake ourselves, Mr. Speaker. The Democratic party are opposed to any system that will have the effect of making a majority of the present or rising generation loyal to the Government. It has been admitted by every lover of free government that popular education, or the education of the masses, is necessary to and inseparable from a complete citizenship. Then let the nation educate her subjects. It is to the interest of the Government, as also to the people, to do so. An educated people possess more skill, and manifest more interest and fidelity in the affairs of the Government, because of their chance to obtain more general information, which tends to eradicate the prejudices and superstitions so prevalent among an ignorant people.

An educated people seek always to improve their condition, not only at home, but in all their surroundings. An educated people are more social, more refined, and more ready to impart their knowledge and experience to others; more industrious because more ambitious to accumulate and possess property; while the ignorant and uneducated are more prone to idleness, more addicted to low habits and dissipation, more careless and less ambitious, being more of a "turn" to content themselves and let things go about as they are. The uneducated person cannot have the influence among his fellowmen that educated persons have. As knowledge is power, in short, education is the panacea for all our social evils, injustices, and oppressions. The general diffusion of education among the whole people of the South would render them

less submissive to the social and political stigmas under which they are to-day laboring.

Now that our people throughout this broad land are free, it yet remains for this Government to give them that which will not only enable them to maintain, defend, and perpetuate their liberties. Imagine your race, Mr. Speaker, as having been in bondage for over two hundred years, subjected to all the horrors of slavery, deprived of every facility by which they might have acquired an education, and in this ignorant and helpless condition they were emancipated and turned loose in the midst of their enemies; among those who were opposed to not only seeing them educated, but opposed to their freedom; among those who possessed all the wealth, controlled all the educational facilities of the country; among those who believed your race to be naturally inferior to themselves in every particular, and fit only to be considered as goods and chattels.

Imagine, I say, your race to-day in this deplorable situation. Would you be considered as comprehending their desires and situation, were you to admit that their former enslavers would take an impartial interest in their educational affairs? I think not. Hence, I cannot believe that the Democratic party South would provide equal educational advantages to all classes. The gentleman from the District of Columbia (Mr. Chipman) has correctly said that the lately enfranchised people are peculiarly the wards of the Government. Still, we ask that equal advantages, impartial protection, and the same educational facility may be extended to all classes, to the whole people. Give us this and we will further endeavor to remove the ignorance from our people, and about which so much has been said by those who have occasioned it and who are justly responsible for it; they who have imposed it upon us through the operation of that once loved and cherished institution, slavery—that institution which has cost the nations millions of dollars and many of her best and bravest men, and has stamped upon the negro a curse which this generation will fail to obliterate.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I might here pay a passing notice to the arguments generally used against the negro. And against his being educated. It has been said that the negro is an inferior race, with minds unfit for cultivation, with no traits of science, skill, or literature; with no ambition for education and enlightenment; in short, a perfect "booby brain." But these arguments, Mr. Speaker, fell to the ground many years ago, and have been rendered insignificant from the fact that notwithstanding all the laws enacted prohibiting the negro from being educated, in spite of the degradation of over two hundred and forty-seven years of the most inhuman and barbarous slavery ever recorded in the history of any people and coupled with five years subjugation to the reign of terror from the Ku-Klux-Klan, the dastardly horrors of which those only know who have been the victims, and those who commit the deeds. Notwithstanding all these obstacles and oppositions, we find in nearly every town and village, where the whipping-post and auction-blocks were once visible, school-houses and freedmen's savings banks erected in their stead, which are the growth of only five years, and which stand to-day as living refutations to the foul, malignant, unjust, and untrue arguments used against the negro. We still find him, however, loyal to his Government and friendly toward his former master, to-day looking to this Congress for the passage of a measure that will aid in increasing the educational facilities throughout the country for the benefit of all classes, and thereby enable him to rear his children to truly comprehend their relations with and duties toward their Government.

[Continued on opposite page.]

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1872.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will be glad if you notify our office of any delinquency on the part of our carrier, as our arrangements are such that every issue of our paper should be regularly delivered.

See the card of C. B. Love in another column.

The Congressional Committee according to reports from Washington will not make a report for three weeks. So Messrs. Packard & Co. can feel easy in their seats until that time.

This being the anniversary of Washington's birth day, and a national holiday, the public schools, buildings, and the session of the Legislature will be closed till tomorrow.

The meeting Saturday night was characterized by a not singular incident. After the white speakers had performed their parts, they gave the audience "a nigger"—Burch.

Who is, and what is the matter with the vituperative "stockholder" of the Louisiana Jockey Club? He seems to have a particularly bad temper, but he is discreet enough to screen himself behind an inognito when he abuses.

We are glad that the Senate will not again go to mangle the school law. The present one has not been fairly tried yet, and the clamor for change, and the bill by Senator Ray are both calculated to wonderfully embarrass if not overthrow the common schools.

The Picayune and Times are now engaged in an active journalistic tourney over the question, in brief, which of these papers is entitled to the appellation of "The People's Paper." As we are the people's paper, without making any pretence of the fact, in gaseconding about it, we can be but lookers on in the contest.

REPUBLICAN INDISCRETION.

We publish elsewhere the proceedings of a Republican meeting in Augusta, Georgia, protesting against the conduct of the Republican State Central Committee of that State in usurping the rights of the Republicans to elect the delegates to the Presidential Nominating Convention, to meet in Philadelphia next June. We also copy the strictures of *Harper's Weekly* on this subject, and commend them to consideration. It is to be lamented that there is a growing disposition on the part of party leaders to form assemblies and conventions just after their model, and in order to accomplish this task they do not scruple to invade the sacred rights of the people.

The instance under review is another illustration of interested and intemperate zeal of partisans, who in their anxiety to be credited with the championship of President Grant, adopt such means as are calculated to rouse suspicion of their own faith in the popularity and claims of President Grant for re-nomination. And this has been the kind of serious blunders which have been committed by Federal officials and those indiscreet politicians who to manufacture capital for themselves assume to control opinion. For our part we can see no cause whatever for the premature and feverish anxiety which is being displayed in Georgia and elsewhere. The great Republican party of the country is indicating by unmistakable signs its confidence in President Grant and every where, in every respectable republican paper do we find the journalists pointing with pride and satisfaction to the wisdom, the integrity and the economy of his administration. It is true that there are opposers of some weight and influence, but they amount to very little when compared with the great bulk of the Republican party who seem to be regarding the President's re-nomination and election a foregone conclusion. Among one of the first papers to express our choice of President Grant for a second term, we have never failed to watch with interest every attitude which has been assumed by himself, by his admirers and his foes. We have an abiding faith that nothing but the gravest overt acts on the part of the national administration and its friends can effect the defeat of the President in November. We look therefore with great solicitude on any encroachment of popular rights to hasten a consummation that seems to be inevitable.

The *Picayune* is in a lucid vein. It wrote nearly a column yesterday in vindication of its "comments upon Mr. Pinchback." But both text and commentary are wrong. Mr. Pinchback does not and never did counsel or agitate any animosity between whites and blacks. His aims are universally known to be to conciliate the races and promote harmony and mutual good understandings among all classes. The prospectus of our paper safely indicates his position in relation to this matter:

"Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country."

A bribery bill is now proposed for passage. It will be a death blow to the lobby should it be adopted, but the man who offers the inducement should be the one on whom the greatest amount of punishment should fall. Weed out the tempters first.

The Grand Duke departed on Monday night by special train for Pensacola off which point the fleet that is to convey His Imperial Highness to his country now lies at anchor. He expressed himself satisfied with the manner in which he was received and entertained by the people, and the cordiality displayed.

IT WILL FAIL.

The Committee of Fifty-One are now catching hail from the *Pay* and from the *Times* who were its creators. When the parent find fault with its own off-spring, outsiders and third parties can criticize with justice. We hear that this committee have settled upon Mr. Randolph for Governor and, indeed have already elected him. This body of men who were selected to ascertain the roguery of the city government and who could not find it, then exceed their jurisdiction and "go for" the State, because the Legislature will not pass the bills they propose; when it is a notorious fact, the Assembly has never seen the bills. They wanted a pretext. They looked for an excuse to rouse a popular indignation and get up a vehement outcry. Not having one, they invented it and threw upon Governor Warmoth and the Legislature the burden of causing all the suffering of the people. They wanted to go to work and call a convention right off and knowing they cannot as Democrats, they lure into the fold such men as Burch who carries favor with the enemies of his race, who slaughtered them in 1868 and who would do it again if they had a chance. The plan will fail signally, totally fail.

Is it not extraordinary that a meeting called for a specific purpose at which a coterie of gentlemen are to speak and none others and then not to talk except in a particular direction, a meeting whose resolutions are written in advance and printed, and about which everything is cut and dried should be called a meeting of the people? What is our theory of the people—the source when all power springs? Governor Warmoth has not a prerogative or privilege, a right or immunity that has not been conferred by the "people" through their representatives, representatives not of a class or clique, not of merchants or lawyers, but of the entire people of the component part of that stream which daily flows by our doors. No such dictum as comes for instance from an association of defeated lobbyists ought to be respected by the Legislature. Much less should any public official heed the ravings of disaffected and defeated Democrats at the sins of political opponents every one of whose positions they are ready and far too willing to occupy. This movement is the last kick of the dead dog democracy, and so it is regarded by "the people."

What has become of the "people's party" of late? They had vice presidents to make a Legislature at the first meeting. We recognize the names of the following colored men on the list, Jas. H. Ingraham, F. McK. Dunn, Benj. Gaddis, R. M. J. Kenner, E. Detiege, B. F. Joubert, C. B. Love, W. G. Johnson, W. G. Elliott, J. M. Vance, Julius P. Brown, Ed. Williams, Andrew Dumont. The Republican party will doubtless cherish some anxiety to know what amount of countenance and support such well known gentlemen propose to give to this new fangled concern, or whether these names were not unauthorizedly made use of, to give some color to their proceedings. We have been told that Burch's presence was an accident and that there was no intention to trot him out, but the irrepressible could not be decently kept from participating. Now what is the use of calling it a "people's party" when the whole concern is Foggy Democracy and Aristocracy who have long ago bid a long farewell to all their greatness.

HUTCHINSON.—At 1 o'clock p.m., on Tuesday, at the residence of Hon. James H. Ingraham, of consumption, John W. Hutchinson, aged 35 years.

His remains were, yesterday afternoon, interred in the St. Louis Cemetery, followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of friends. Deceased was a member of Berry Lodge No. 45, and the fraternity, Wisdom No. 28, and Amite No. 27 attended the funeral in regalia.

TINSLEY.—February 12, of erysipelas, John R. Tinsley, aged 60 years. Funeral from his late residence, 262 West Seventh street, at 2 o'clock, p.m., Wednesday. Friends will attend without further delay. *Cincinnati Commercial*.

New Orleans papers please copy.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL CLUB.

The Lincoln (colored) Memorial Club held a highly creditable meeting in Cincinnati, on February 12, the sixty-second anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth day.

The *Cincinnati Commercial*, of February 13, contains a full report of the proceedings, but our space will not permit us to do more than copy one or two of the speeches; we submit those of Messrs. T. N. C. Liverpool and Peter H. Clarke:

"Kentucky, the native State of our hero—She cherishes the rotting corpses of Secession and Nullification, holding the *sal volatile* of States Rights to their nostrils. She refuses to believe them dead, though the civilized world is holding its nose because of the stench. We pity her hallucination, but after next November the carcasses must be buried, whether she be willing or not."

Response by T. N. C. Liverpool. After speaking of the early life and labors of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Liverpool spoke as follows:

"It was while presiding over the destinies of this Nation that Abraham Lincoln formed an act which stands on the pages of history without a parallel. The issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation was an act of justice which challenged the admiration of the civilized world, and made jubilant an entire race, which had suffered the untold miseries of slavery for more than two centuries."

"With a view of honoring the memory of this man, we have assembled here to-night. Lincoln—Abraham Lincoln! thou art resting now peacefully and happily with thy Maker; we will ever cherish thy name, and it will grow brighter and brighter as it is transmitted from one generation to the other."

"Mr. President, it is hard for one to understand how Kentucky, a State which still cherishes the rotting corpses of secession and nullification, and is so hostile to the Union and equal rights and which has exhausted every means in her power to disgrace and reduce to the level of chattels her colored citizens, can be the mother State of one so pure, and patriotic, and liberty loving as our hero was."

"Impressions received in youth generally cling to persons through life, and usually influence and guide them in most of their acts, but in this instance they seem to have been thrown off before maturity was reached, for there is nothing in his known acts to indicate the place of Mr. Lincoln's birth. His native State has not learned yet that a permanent change has taken place in this Government; that its policy henceforward will be equal and exact justice to all; that a man shall be known, not by the color of his skin or the texture of his hair, but by his deeds and acts."

"The action of the Kentucky Legislature, granting colored persons the right to testify in the State Courts, strikes some as an evidence that she has thrown off her hallucination, and in a spirit of justice is willing to conform to the new order of things. But I am of a different opinion."

"Her controlling reason, in my judgment, was an economical one. Before the passage of that bill, as you know, Mr. President, colored persons who had grievances of any magnitude brought suits in the United States Courts, where they are allowed to testify. In a large number of cases the defendants to those suits have been greatly annoyed and their business has suffered immensely by their having to quit their homes and travel, in some instances, over a hundred miles, to confront their accusers. Besides this, the expense of traveling, boarding, &c., has been considerable. These facts have been discussed and rediscussed in almost every tavern and grocery in the State. The only way out of these troubles was for the Legislature to pass the Testimony Bill, and it was done, not as an act of justice, but for the reason stated. If additional proof is needed to show that the spirit of justice does not dwell within her borders, it is found in the part she took in the discussion on the Civil Rights Bill in the United States Senate. While speaking of that bill, a few days ago, Garrett Davis, a gentleman whom Kentucky has honored with two terms in that august body, stated that he was unqualifiedly opposed to that bill."

And in order that he might be distinctly understood and go down correctly on the records, he said that human ingenuity could not construct a bill on civil rights that he would vote for. In that declaration Mr. Davis fairly represented the feelings and sentiments of the people of his State.

"By a singular course of reasoning Kentucky has reached the conclusion that the present order of things is to be reversed, that a return to the times when colored men had no rights worthy of respect is inevitable. Truly she is an object of pity, for she is doomed to a most bitter disappointment."

"The supplementary civil rights bill, introduced in Congress by Charles Sumner, the steadfast friend of the negro, which has received the approval of our Sherman, will, sooner or later, become the law of the land. There will be no backward steps taken in the affairs of the Government, but a steady movement onward and upward until the highest plane of civilization is reached. Of this fact the most skeptical will be assured after the November election. Then will the rotting corpses of secession and nullification, the stench from which causes the civilized world to hold its nose, be buried in a grave so deep that Kentucky herself will despair of a resurrection."

"David Jenkins—The old wheel horse. Many have labored more famously than he for his race, but none more faithfully. May he live till and beyond that day when every American citizen shall be fully protected by law and public opinion in every social and political right."

Response by P. H. Clark. Gentlemen—At a time when several of the members of this club were yet unborn, and others were infants, David Jenkins commenced working with an earnest, unselfish zeal for his people.

At first little could be done in the war of politics; but there were schools to be established and maintained; the underground railroad was in full blast, and demanded conductors who had nerve and heart. In such work Mr. Jenkins won himself an honorable fame among his people, and gained that influence which he has for so many years exercised, with honor to himself, for their benefit.

His labors took a wider range than this. At every convention of colored men, State or National, he was present, aiding with counsel and purse in the organization of the people. In hundreds of addresses he sought to inspire the colored people with hope and self respect; he criticised the actions of the enemies of liberty; he circulated petitions for the abolition of slavery and for the repeal of the unjust laws which had been enacted to sustain it, and in many other ways sought to improve the condition of his people.

In 1838 he established the *Palladium of Liberty*, the first newspaper enterprise of the colored people of Ohio, and among the first in the country. As an editor he acquitted himself with credit, going far beyond the mark of some more recent and much more praised editorial efforts of colored men.

An ill odor attaches to the members of the lobby of legislative bodies, and perhaps justly, but David Jenkins as the very oldest member of the lobby of the Ohio Legislature can challenge investigation into every act he has performed in that capacity. He has influenced legislation much more than is generally supposed, and always with an unselfish purpose. He has watched with zealous care the presentation of every petition for the repeal of laws which bore oppressively upon his people, and whenever a motion looking to that end was made, he was sure to be on hand encouraging and counseling the champion of justice.

There may be some disposed to sneer at Mr. Jenkins and underrate his labors. I, for one, would not be afraid to trust the championship of the colored man's cause to his hands. He has been tried by opponents of all sorts, and whether the contest was one of wit or wisdom, he has come off victor.

Mr. Jenkins was a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms in one of the Houses of the Legislature at its recent organization, and was, I regret to say, rejected.

Now, I am far from believing that the chief end of man is to attain office. I know, also, the exigencies

of politics, yet I am convinced that the Legislature would have done itself credit, and the party no harm, had Mr. Jenkins been elected to the office he sought.

It is true that men sometimes arise among us who gain much notoriety by hunting the offices of editors and of politicians, and of boasting of their influence among colored men, then seeking to be appointed to office on the strength of this assumed popularity, who are in no wise representative men. Our community has been somewhat demoralized, and its political influence injured by the presence of one or two such men. Further, when the people refuse to second the demand of these interlopers for office, politicians jump to the conclusion that we are too divided to stand unitedly by any man as our representative. They further conclude that colored applicants for office can be treated with contempt, without arousing our resentment. In both of these things they are mistaken. There are principles and there are men among which the mass of the colored men of the State will readily unite, and David Jenkins is one of the men, and that color should be no bar to office is one of the principles. Had he been elected to fill the office for which he applied, every colored man in the State would have felt complimented; in the shame of his rejection we all share. I am quite sure that no officer in either house, the Lieutenant Governor excepted, is the representative of more votes than Mr. Jenkins.

Concluding, I hope he may live till his old age shall be no bar to official promotion, and that he may sit as a member of that body upon whose proceedings he has so long looked.

SEVEN GENTLEMEN FROM GEORGIA.

Almost before the call of the National Republican Convention was issued, the Republican State Committee of Georgia appointed delegates, and among them several of its own members. We can not learn that there is anything in the customs or traditions of political management in Georgia which makes a precedent for this extraordinary action. It is as if the State Committee of New York or Ohio should quietly disregard the party, and send such delegates as they might prefer. Of course the Georgia committee can not suppose that its delegates will be accepted by the convention without a very vigorous exposition of all the circumstances. A convention of delegates appointed by State committees elected in the preceding year, and without authority for the action, would not be of great moral weight with any party. Especially in a Presidential convention nothing would be more impudently rejected than a claim of regularity involving a disregard of the ordinary methods of ascertaining the preferences of the party.

Regularly, however, would probably be the claim of the delegates of the Georgia committee. They would insist that a regular organization, and that a convention called without their authority could not be recognized by the National Convention. But this argument is swiftly disposed of. For it is really the assertion that the committee is the party, and that whatever it does, authorized or unauthorized, must be regarded as the regular party action. But if the committee should appoint the delegates to the State Convention to nominate a Governor, would it expect its action to be ratified? The committee is the agent of the party to arrange convenient times and means for the action of the party. It is not the attorney of the party for any purpose whatever. The action of the Georgia committee, therefore, in appointing delegates to Philadelphia, is as void as if it had nominated a Governor. Indeed, the proceeding becomes more extraordinary as the facts appear. For it is now stated that at the meeting of the committee nine members were present in person and fourteen by proxy, and that the nine personally present appointed seven of themselves as delegates. The alternative for the party is to yield all its rights to this committee, or to reclaim them by original action, and it is not surprising that a convention of Republicans has been called for the 23d of May, which will undoubtedly reorganize the party.

The managers of this performance of the Georgia committee profess to be favorable to the re-nomination of the President, and the seven gentlemen, having elected themselves delegates, proceeded to instruct themselves to use all honorable means to secure the re-nomination. But if any thing can defeat that result it will be conducted like this. It is a trick which we trust that the convention will expose. When the self-appointed seven present themselves the convention will ask for their credentials from the Republicans of Georgia. But if they can show only the authority of the committee, the convention will ask when that authority was conferred, and from whom it was derived. The gentlemen from Georgia should be prepared to answer those questions satisfactorily.—*Harper's Weekly*.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 26, 1872. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of Richmond county assembled at the Court House, in this city, at 7 o'clock evening, to consider the action of the State Central Committee in appointing themselves delegates to the Republican National Convention.

On motion, C. H. Prince was called to the Chair, and R. B. Denike was chosen Secretary.

On motion of Edwin Belcher, the following committee was appointed to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting: Edwin Belcher, J. E. Bryant, J. F. Quarles, J. M. Rice, E. Lyons, Daniel G. Giddens.

Colonel Bryant offered the following resolutions, which, on motion, were referred to the committee:

Resolved, That the State Central Committee of the Republican party of Georgia has, without right or authority, assumed to appoint delegates to the National Republican Convention, which meets at Philadelphia on the 5th day of June next; therefore

Republican Mass Meeting at the City Hall.

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Resolved, That this action of the Central Committee was unwarranted and unprecedented, and that the Republicans of Richmond county, in mass meeting assembled, express our unqualified disapprobation of the same.

Resolved, That the Hon. John S. Bigby, Chairman of the State Central Committee, be requested to call a Convention of the Republicans of Georgia, on the 23d day of May next, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, of reorganizing the Republican party, and attending to any other business that may properly come before the Convention.

Resolved, That, believing that all true Republicans must look upon the action of our State Central Committee with feelings of surprise, of disapprobation, and even of indignation, we earnestly request them to hold county conventions in every county in the State, to give expression to their views, and request the Chairman of the State Central Committee to call a State Convention, that the will of the people may be made known.

Resolved, That our faith in the principles of the National Republican party is unshaken, and we point with satisfaction and pride to the able, honest, and successful administration of President Grant, who, we trust, is to be again our standard bearer.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to sustain for office none but those who are entitled to the confidence of all good men.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to John S. Bigby, and that the Atlanta Era, the Savannah Journal, and the American Union, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The following letter was received, read, and ordered to be spread upon the minutes:

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 27, 1872. To the Chairman of the Republican Mass Meeting to be held at the City Hall:

Dear Sir:—I regret that indisposition prevents my attendance at the meeting called for to-night, as I am heartily in accord with yourself and the great mass of our party in opposing the recent action of the State Central Committee in arrogating to themselves the power of appointing the delegates from this State to attend the National Convention, which meets in June next. I hope resolutions will be passed at the meeting to-night that will speak for old Richmond, and that her voice shall demand that a State Convention be called to represent the great State of Georgia in the National Republican Convention.

We have been humbugged long enough. The action of the committee was, in my opinion, a long and dangerous usurpation of power on the part of that should be at once condemned and ignored by the party. Had there been any pressing necessity for such action, it might be excused; but there was not, and their action was inexcusable. I make no particular objection to the gentlemen chosen from this District; but, in their selection of delegates for the State at large, I think they might, to say the least, have done much better. Hoping that the meeting will prove a perfect success, I am, very truly, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM J. WHITE, Chairman of Republican Executive Committee of 5th Congressional District of Georgia.

Mr. Belcher, the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported back the series referred to the committee, which were discussed by Messrs. J. F. Quarles, J. E. Bryant, Edwin Belcher, and A. W. Watson, and unanimously adopted.

Excellent music was furnished by the Augusta Cornet Band.

C. H. PRINCE, Chairman.

RUDOLPH DENIKE, Secretary.

A meeting was held in Atlanta, on the 7th inst., regarding the action of the Central Committee, and endorsing the re-nomination of Grant.

Should a Convention be called, unless wisest counsel prevail in the interim, it looks as though the National Convention will be honored by a double or contesting

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Believing, then, as I have before said, that the national Government is the guardian of all the liberties of her subjects, I think we should lend all our aid to the establishment of a national educational fund. I think, sir, it behooves us, as the guardians of the rights and liberties of the people of this nation, to do so; for we are told that all there is of a nation that is good, that is mighty, that exercises influence and promotes prosperity are the products of the education of its citizens. Then, let us make provisions for the education of all classes; and if the State governments are unwilling to provide equal facilities for all, then let the national Government take the matter in hand.

The Education of Editors.

The "Record," a journal devoted to the dissemination of information especially interesting to the "craft," very truthfully remarks that journalism has come to be recognized as one of the learned professions and takes rank with theology, law and medicine. It is, indeed, a learned profession, since it requires a far greater amount of learning than either of the others. Good preachers, doctors and lawyers are more numerous than good editors. The reason of the difference is to be found in the fact that all possible facilities are offered for the study of theology and the rest, while journalism like shoe-making or any other trade, must be learned by hard work. A college course of three years or less at a medical school are supposed to fit a man for a doctor's duties; but there are no schools for the editor except the newspaper office.

Journalism presents one essential point of difference from other professions; there is no theory about it—it is all practice. Hence it is plain that a knowledge of it cannot be acquired from "books." It would be impossible to write a text book on journalism. Some fundamental principles underlie it to be sure, but no one can instruct another in the application of them. The best editors are made of raw material. Put a smart boy into a composing room, and let him work himself up, stage by stage, and he comes out at the top, if he reaches that point at all, the most thorough editor that can be made. College-bred youths, as a rule, do not make good editors. They know so much, and cherish so exalted an idea of their own importance that they cannot stoop to learn the details of journalism; and it is in these details that they should be mastered by every one who aspires to become a first class editor. They want to write "leaders" at the start, even before they can construct a good paragraph. A few of them put off their dignity when they assume the editorial harness, and begin at the rudiments of the profession, as they ought; but the majority are too proud to do this, and fail disastrously.

We do not mean to insist that a thorough knowledge of printing is indispensable to an editor, but it is exceedingly helpful; the ability to handle type and make up a "form" is of trifling value when compared with the discipline through which this ability is gained. On a good foundation obtained at the public schools the best education can be built up in a printing office, and it is such an education that "tells" in journalism.—*Weekly Iverville South.*

Ancient Leap Year Custom.

An ancient leap year custom peculiar to Spaniards and Mexicans, is described as follows by a paper published in the southern part of California, where it is still practiced: "The names of ladies and gentlemen known to be mutually acquainted, are written upon slips of paper and deposited in hats, the name of a lady being drawn simultaneously from one hat with that of a gentleman from another, the two whose names are thus drawn to be companions and comrades to each other for the year. The obligations incurred toward each other by the relationship are very simple. The gentleman is to be the escort of the lady on any and every occasion that she may desire; and she, in turn, must consider herself engaged for any and every entertainment which he may wish to attend. Of course the relationship can be dissolved by mutual consent, either temporarily or permanently, during the period for which the agreement is made.

THE LAST RESOURCE.

A most insidious appeal to the colored men is that in the *Picayune* on the succession of Lieutenant Governor Dunn. Admitting the ability of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, it denies his right to assume the leadership of the colored people of Louisiana because of his mixed blood. None but a black man should lead the blacks, is the *Picayune's* cry, with which it hopes to stir up dissension and strife that can only result in injury to Republicanism and the consequent advancement of its own hybrid party.

But does it hope to deceive sensible colored men by the suggestion that any one with a single drop of African blood in his veins differs in the estimation of its two hundred and fifty shopkeeping stockholders, from one who is wholly and unadulterated African? Will it point out wherein lies the difference in their treatment by the dominant race—where the graduated scale of blood and social rights or privileges is to be found? By the logic of the *Picayune's* argument, it is Mr. Pinchback's misfortune that he was begotten by a white man; but is this misfortune—a white man's crime—to thrust him outside the pale of human sympathy? If his parentage has given him a keener sense of the wrongs he suffers—an intellect that more clearly grasps and combats the prejudices of the white race, against that to which he has been inexorably exiled for sympathy and association—it is not meet and just that he should employ his talents to elevate those with whom alone he has heretofore been estimated by his manly and intellectual qualities?

The *Picayune* is a sham, and its stupid, demagogic appeals will deceive not even the most stolid negro in the land. Mr. Pinchback has made a record unsurpassed as a friend to the colored race. It is studied with acts, not with promises; and it is a poor estimate to put upon the colored people that they will turn aside from a tried friend at the beck of a sudden and too zealous convert.—*N. O. Republican.*

SOCIAL EQUALITY.

Some three years ago the few sublimated Democrats of this parish, were horrified because Senator Anderson drank a glass of egg-nog at the Auditor's office in New Orleans, Lieutenant Governor Dunn happening to be present. They called Mr. Dunn then "a d—d nigger." It is a matter of notoriety that since that time these same sublimated Democrats became warm partisans and enthusiastic admirers of Mr. Dunn; and now they grieve and mourn for the lamented Dunn, and say that a great and good man had fallen in Israel. From their present attitude, one would think that they had always been "nigger worshippers."

Well, recently about six white Democratic Senators and about ten white and colored Customhouse Republican Senators voluntarily made an excursion together on the United States revenue cutter *Wilderness*, where they were on terms of perfect equality. After the United States Government ordered the *Wilderness* to discharge them, they—the white Democratic Senators—did not seem to be at all disgusted with their social relations with the nigger Senators, but continued to enjoy the same at Bay St. Louis, a watering place in Mississippi.

Senator Ingraham, is a colored man, and belongs to the Customhouse wing of the Republican party. He was one of the *Wilderness* crew, and also one of the pleasure party at Bay St. Louis. In a recent speech in the Senate he gives his experience. "When the trip on the *Wilderness* was referred to, and the subsequent visit to Bay St. Louis, Mr. Ingraham said he was only aware that he was a colored man when he returned to New Orleans." President Pinchback then said: "I wish to ask if the Senator sat at the same table and ate with the Democratic Senators?" Mr. Ingraham replied: "I did, sir; we all ate and fared alike."

We have been waiting, confidently expecting a howl of rage from our sublimated Democrats, because of this conduct of their representatives; but we have waited in vain. Have they turned nigger too?—*Opinion Journal.*

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Monday, November 21, 1870,

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CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

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